fluence of the Late Secession Movement-Rev. Dr. De Koven, of Racine College, and Rev. Dr. Kemper, of Nashotah Theological Seminary, the Prominent Candidates - Dr. De Koven's Views on the "Real Presence" - Conservatism of Dr. Kemper - His Prophetic Views.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Jan. 26, 1874. The diocese of Wisconsin is being stirred to its depths over the approaching election of a bishop to fill the place rendered vacant by the lamented death of the late Bishop Armitage. Nor is the excitement over the event confined within the imits of this State. It has spread over the entire Northwest, and, irom letters which have been recently received here from New York and other eastern centres of religious thought, it is clear the result of the diocesan convention, to be neld in this city on the 11th of next month, will be looked for with greater anxiety than any event which has surred in the history of the Protestant Episcopai Church during the past two years. The explana-

EXTRAORDINARY FEELING OF INTEREST is simple, and will readily suggest itself to the inds of all church going and ecclesiastically minded people. The secession of Bishop Cummins Church was an event, viewed from any standpoint, of national importance. The apostacy of Rev. Dr. ency, of Chicago, his ordination as a bishop in the new Church, the formal organization of congregations in connection with the Reformed Episcopal Church, both in Chicago and in Peoria, have given to the movement an interest in the Northwest Scarcely less in degree than that feit in it at the East, where its chief high priest resides. This secessionist movement, while publicly pooh poohed by the laithful, is yet acknowledged to be a most disagreeable fact. With many elements of the ridiculous in its composition, it shows the most stubborn evidences of vitality, and, at last, has fairly come to be acknowledged as a factor in the future movements of the Episcopal body which it is not possible to ignore. Chiefly to this new organization is due the imprecedented amount of inter est everywhere shown in the coming election of the head of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Wisconsin.

Under other circumstances the approaching election would create but little excitement outside the

THE EPISCOPATE OF WISCONSIN offers few inducements to render it an object of ambition to aspiring churchmen. The diocese is impoverished; its numbers are insignificant; its cleray of one mind concerning the services of the church; its membership remarkable only for its poverty. The new bishop will find no rival factions whose control would call for the exercise of high administrative abilities; no division of sentiment respecting the proper manner of celebrating 1. ordinances of the church; no dispute regarding the meaning of its canons, rendering possible the display of wise executive talents. The monetary affairs of the diocese offer no opportunity for works of magnitude, and the eloquence of the new prelate will be needed, not in the work of magnizing his church, but in drawing forth from poor congregations the means necessary to the preservation of the episcopate from foreclosure and bankruptcy. But these considerations, powerful at other times, are lost sight of at present. The religious world is in an excited condition, and inside the fold of the Protestant Episcopal Church all is tumult and confusion. Amid such a state of

Public discussion has brought out the names of SEVERAL CANDIDATES
for the vacant office. Of these Rev. Dr. De Koven, of Racine College, and Rev. Dr. Kemper, of Nashotah Theological Seminary, are the two most prominent. Among the others whose names have been mentioned in connection with the position are Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, Rev. William Bliss Ashley, Rev. Dr. Keene, Rev. R. N. Park and Rev. J. Brown, rector of Christ church, Detroit. In all probability, when the voting takes place among the clerical members of the Convention, there will be a large number of complimentary votes polled on the first ballot; but it is generally conceded that the contest really lies between the two gentlemen first named. Both of these divines are connected with institutions of learning, and are connected with institutions of learning, and arc known far beyond the boundaries of the diocese Perhaps the most remarkable of the two is the

affairs will the special Diocesan Council meet to

elect a new Bishop.

known far beyond the boundaries of the diocese. Perhaps the most remarkable of the two is the REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D.

Dr. De Koven is the warden of Racine College, located at the town of Racine, on the shores of the lake, a scholastic institution to which the sons of Episcopal parents in all parts of the country are sent. It now numbers over 400 pupils, and possesses a list of some twelve professors. Its buildings are very handsome, and its exchequer amply filled. Over this institution Dr. De Koven has reigned for nearly two decades, and its prosperity is due greatly to his executive abilities. Dr. De Keven is one of the most advanced high churchmen in this part of the Umon. His views are nearly the same on all material points as those neid by Dr. Dix, of Trinity church, New York, with whom he is on terms of most intimate personal acquaintance, A year since, and Dr. De Koven was a candidate for the then vacant bishoric of the diocese of Massachusetts, coming within a few votes of being elected. At that time he was met—and through it was unsuccessful—by his opponents with quotations made from his celebrated specen at the Baltimore Couvention in 1871. Dr. De Koven, in the course of the

course of the

GREAT DEBATE ON THE EUCHARIST,
which was the chief event of that Convention, uttered some very pronounced views, using language
which has been held by many to cover the actual
doctrine or transubstantiation, or the real presence. To that speech, if he be unsuccessful, will
be owing his defeat at the coming council. Dr. De
Koven feels this very acutely, and, in conversation
with the representative of the Herald, urged that
if any reference was made to the speech in the
great metropolitan paper that so much should be
published as would show the real meaning of his
words. words. "What do you think, Doctor, would be a fair

replied Dr. De Koven, pointing out the following passage from his speech delivered on October 2d, and printed on page 506 of the official report of the

Convention:—

Convention:—

I want to do what my brother from Wisconia in another direction. I wan I want to do what my brother from Wisconsin did yesterday, only in another direction. I want to give anybody in the house the opportunity of presenting me for laise dectrines, if he wiskes; and in order to do so I choose language which is rather boider, barer than I myself would use, excepting in a company of theologians, and I use this language for another purpose, which I will explain presently. I believe in—and this will be printed to-morrow, and I will write it out, if necessary, for anybody who wants to use it—believe in the real, actual presence of our Lord under the form of bread and wine, upon the altars of our churches. I "myself adore," and would, if it were necessary or my duty, "teach my people to adore Christ present in the elements, under the form of bread and wine." And I use these of the real presence; but I use them for another reason; they are adjudicated words; they are words which, used by a divine of the Church of England, have been decided by that ecclesiastical court of England, and have been decided by that ecclesiastical court to Church I had. So much so, that that very sir Robert Phillimore, whose judicial decisions have been quoted her before, has decided that "if he were to pronounce those words wrong"—now I read his very language—"I should be passing sentence, in my opinion, upon a long roll of liustrious divines who have adorned our university had fought the good fight of our Church from Riddey extending his views—"from Riddey to Reble—time the view of the college." Then he goes on to say:—"I say that the objective, actual and read presence a presence external to the act of the communicant, appears to the chiving whose indeed the rise college." Then he goes on to say:—"I say that the objective, actual and read presence, a presence external to the act of the communicant, appears to me to the the doctrine whole the indiving and would be passing to the college." Then he goes on to say:—"I say that the objective, actual and read presence a presence external to the act of the communican

"I take that quotation," added Dr. De Koven,

"from

THE JUDGMENT DELIVERED

by Sir Robert Phillimore of the Arches Court.
And the readers of the Hrnald will see, further, by
the report of my speech that I proceeded to show
that, historically, the view I took of the cucharist
was not the doctrine of transubstantiation, as it
was held long before that doctrine received. and luse my that they symbolize the rear spiritual that they symbolize the rear spiritual for that they symbolize the rear spiritual and lay delification the view taken by the cierical and lay delification they less than the rear spiritual than t

egates in attendance at the special council of the above quotation will depend the success or failure of Dr. De Koven's cancidature. The Dector, whose personal appearance is well known at the East, is of short stature, a full beard, shightly tinged with gray; a bright, sparkling eye and an earnest, courteous manner, which coupled with his fund of personal magnetism, which will be an earnest, courteous manner, which coupled with his fund of personal magnetism will be an earnest, courteous manner, which coupled with his fund of personal magnetism will be an earnest, courteous manner, which coupled with his fund of personal into much connection with him. As an eloquent orator, an administrative genius and a thoroughly honest man he is probably without a peer in the diocese. His advanced church views are feared by some and secretly admired by many. The chief apprehension feit is that if he be elected there will inevitably result

itaoly result

A SCHISM IN THE DIOCESE,
and the establishment of one or more churches
noiding connection with the Reformed Episcopal
Church. This is an ill-starred phantom that hauns
the minds of many of the Episcopalians of this diocese, and is one of which they cannot rid themselves.
It is chiefly to this feeling that the probable success of

cese, and is one of which they cannot rid themselves.

It is chiefly to this feeling that the probable success of

REV. LEWIS A. KEMPER, D. D.,
is due. Dr. Kemper is the son of the inte Bishop, and one of the most respected representatives of the moderate or conservative school of High Churchmen. He is the professor of exegesis, Biblical literature and Hebrew, at Nashotah Theological Seminary, from which have graduated no less than thirty-five of the sixty-five ciergymen who will have votes at the approaching election. Old personal predilections, associated with fear of the possible regults of the election of so advanced a ritualist as Dr. De Koven, will exercise a great pressure on these gentlemen to vote for their old professor. Dr. Kemper is of very similiar physical build and appearance to his chief opponent; but he lacks that spirit of agressiveness and combattveness which shines from out the piercing eyes of his contemporary. He is about fifty years of age, and has been a hard student all his life. Whether he possesses the ability to control men that he does in the region of scholastic attainment will be solved, and best solved, by his elevation to the vacant bishopric, so long and abiy held by his deceased in their. In conversation with the Herald Professor, so long and abiy held by his deceased in their. In conversation with the Herald Professor election to the office, and urged that he snould not be considered as a candidate. But public opinion is very strongly in his favor, and there is little doubt but that if elected he would acceptably serve in the higher sphere of labor.

It is a somewhat singular lact that among the electy of the diocese there is

NOT A SINGLE LOW CHURCHMAN.

The ease is different with respect to the laity. While the Cummins secession has no sympatanzers among the prieshhood, it has received open support from some members of the other branch. It is of the probable effect on this class of the election of Dr. De Koven a church would be organized in this city in connection with the

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Central Route, from the Battery to Croton Dam.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: -In view of the fact that the people of New York are in earnest in their intentions to have a grand centrai line of fapid transit railroad, and that no better, safer or cheaper plan for it will be suggested than that of an open topped iron tube built upon columns along the curb lines of the streets, as suggested by me in your paper of the 29th inst., I will now suggest a route for the line of road and the place at which it should be terminated as a city work. The route should begin at or very near to South ferry or the Battery, and extend up Broadway to Pilty-ninth street, at the southwest corner of the Central Park, thence up Eighth avenue to a point near the Harlem River, where it should take the route of the Croton Aqueduct, cross at High Bridge and extend thence by the route

nue to a point near the Harlem River, where it should take the route of the Croton Aqueduct, cross at High Bridge and extend thence by the route of the aqueduct to Croton dam and reservoir, where it should terminate as a city work.

In a great central line I would enlarge and strengthen the tubes and columns supporting them, making the tube nine feet wide and the track four feet eight and a half inches wide; set the curb lines toward the centre of the street by two and a half feet on each curb line, and place the supporting columns in a line with them. This would give ample space between the tube and the buildings, and leave ample space in the street for veincles. The streets would be relieved of the 400 or 500 omnibuses, which should have been outlawed twenty years ago. It requires an ablebodied seaman—and a young one at that—to climb safely into and out of one of them.

It may be urged that this line would be too prominently in view; but I take for granted it is most wanted where most people travel, and cannot be too near for access. It should be a city work, and constructed and operated by a commission, as the water works were. The bonds should be issued and known as "New York city transitioan." The clear profits of this road, which would not be less than \$5,000,000 per annum, should be made a sinking fund to pay the bonds and afterwards to extend and construct city railroads or pay off the city debt.

city debt.

I will guarantee to lurnish steam locomotives for this road that shall not throw off either fire or cinders to annoy either pussengers or citizens. The work can be inished rapidly in sections, and altogether in three years. I am respectfully yours, H. R. CAMPBELL, Civil Engineer.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 30, 1874.

A Cheap Two Tier Elevated Road, Up One Avenue and Down Another.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I propose to occupy about eight feet of the street, on one side only, and erect thereon an elevated viaduct, to be sustained on two rows of ornamental wrought iron columns, firmly secured to stone foundations placed below the action of the rost-one line of columns to stand on the outer edge of the sidewalk and the other to stand in the street, eight feet from the curb, thereby leaving plenty of room for vehicles to pass between the curb and the columns, and not interfering with loading or discharging goods, &c. Thus the only obstruction in the street will be the one line of columns, from 60 to 100 feet apart, as circumstances may require. On the top of this structure place one track for the through, or quick transit frains, to be operated the same as an ordinary railroad. Then place another track for the way passenger line, to be used instead of horse cars, thus avoiding all the unnecessary stoppages to which the horse cars are subject. I propose to run cars down one avenue and up another, one block apart, thus securing a continuous route extending the whole length of the city and back to the place of starting. Should it be necessary to have an up and down track on each avenue I would then propose to coccupy eight feet more of the street, with another row of columns, as before described, and construct double tracks, running all cars on one track the same way, thus avoiding all possibility of collisions. edge of the sidewalk and the other to stand in the

track the same way, thus avoiding an possionly of collisions.

I propose to have a station at one corner of every block for the way passenger line, with a staricase ascending from the sidewalk, and a station for the through line about every six blocks, the depots on the through line being one story higher than those of the way line, which will be suspended from the structure, and no obstruction of the stdewalk except at the foot of the staricase. Passengers could alight at the stations of the through line and descend to the way station below and take the way car to any point they may wish to stop at.

and take the way car to any point they may wish to stop at.

The whole of the road should be constructed with iron, the longitudinal girders being continuous the full length of the line, with a thorough system of bracing throughout, which, when built, would form a tasteful as well as substantial structure, intercepting the view but slightly, as it would only occupy about five feet of space in depths one-half of which would be open, and, being placed on the street, would be about fitteen feet from the buildings, and would enhance the value of property on the side on which it was located, especially for store purposes, &c., as it would bring the greater portion of the people to that side.

By having continuous rails and placing hard rubber between them and their bearings all noise would be obviated, and the trains would run in comparative quiet. The cars for the accommodation of way passengers would be about tweive feet above the street, and suspended from the, lower track, the motive power being placed directly on the top of the car and working on the same principle as an ordinary locomotive, thus enabling the cars to be propelled either way. When necessary there could also be additional cars attached without engines, to meet the demands of the busy hours. The height of the columns can be carried to suit the street grade, the top track or roadway being elevated about wenty-six to thirty feet above the street. Constructing this road would not interfere much with the business interests of the community, as it would be put into position in sections, everything being fitted and made ready at the workshops of the builders. Thus the worst part of the inconvenience would be from putting down the foundations for the columns, which would only require to excavate a space about six feet by fourteen, partly on the sidewalk and partly in the street. This road can be constructed so that it will turn short curves with ease, and can be built in any avenue or street of the city. de.

By having continuous rails and placing hard rub-

of the city.

E. A. COGGESHALL, practical mechanic.

ERIDGEPORT, CODD., Jan. 29, 1874.

CARTAGENA.

The Intransigentes Betrayed by Their Own Ilk.

HORRIBLE SCENES IN THE TOWN.

The correspondent of the London Standard, write ing from Cartagena under date of January 15

ing from Cartagena under date of Fanuary 15, says:—

At last, after over six months of open insurrection, Cartagena has fallen; but its iall reflects no lustre on Spanish arms. The city was subjected to investment for months, and yet it contained provisions when it capitulated; it was bombarded during forty-five days, yet it has not succumbed to bombardiment. A resistance which was heroic for a portion of it has terminated with a miserable "transaction," doing no honor to the bestegers, and covering the besieged with shame. Various stories are current as to the circumstances attending this rather shady business, and there are not wanting loyal Spaniards who accuse the government of having lent itself to a scandal, nor are there wanting revolutionary Spaniards who walk about the streets of fallen Cartagena frowning with it concealed deflance and protesting that they would never have given in it they had not been betrayed. The cantomal party is suddued, but not subjugated, and those who sympathize with it openly declare that money was offered to Judases of their own party to hand over the Castle of Atalaya (which led to the submission of the Plaza and the other castles), and that the money was not only offered but greedlly accepted. The truth will never be known about this mysterious compromise, and, unfortunately, in Spain there are so many precedents to make a solution by bribery probable, that one caunot afford to dismiss the ugly reports that are floating as unworthy slanders. Officers of the army have assured me that the gates of the obstinate city were not unlocked with a golden key, but the barter may have been made without their connivance. I cannot forget that bribery was already tried in the case of carreras and Pernas, and I cannot shut my eyes to the material evidence that Cartagena could have held out longer. There is no practicable breach in the walls, there was no insupportable hunger; the means of defence were still unexhausted, and yet Cartagena ran up the white flag. I contess I cannot understan A telegraphic despatch to the Standard, January

A telegraphic despatch to the Standard, January 20, dated Marseilles, January 18, 1874, 839;—

There is no longer a doubt that Cartagena fell by treachery. The public behef is that Fort Atalaya was sold by its commandant, and ramor even mentions the sum he received to have been \$10,000. Galvez, who was not in the plot suspected treason, and salked from the city with reinforcements, but he arrived too late—the castle was already occupied. He was met with a volley at point blank, and his followers fied precipitately. Saen, the postman, fired for six hours on Atalaya, but the troops of Mendigarria and Iberia began showing symptoms of discontent. His own men compelied him to cease firing. The white flag was hoisted and a commission of six appointed to go to the headquarters camp to negotiate terms. They demanded an entire pardon and liberty for everybody, retiring pensions for the mutinous officers, and permission to the garrison to march out with the honors of war. General Dominguez reliased; but, in consideration of the heroic defence of the place, he drew up a capitulation granting an ammesty to all insurgents, except those guilty of offences against the common law. The soldiers of Mendigarria and Iberia were to be sent to Madrid to be distributed in other corps, no penalty attaching to them for the crime of rebellion. The grades of officers were to be preserved, the life, property and interest of every insurgent to be respected. Only the Junta were to be excitated from the amnesty. These terms were accepted by the Junta, which agreed in exchange to give up the place, with all forts, ships, arsenal and army. The entry of the besieging army was fixed for eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. Hardly was the ink dry on the document when the Junta 20, dated Marseilles, January 18, 1874, says:-

fixed for eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. Hardly was the ink dry on the document when the Junta

BROKE THEIR PACT

by embarking on the Numancia, with the principal insurgents and convicts, and starting for Oran. The besiegers are supposed to have winked at their escape, as Brigadier Carmona was actually in Cartagena with his staff when the Numancia started. A mock attack was made upon her by Chicarro, who followed to the Aircan coast with the Vittoria and Carmen. One thousand insurgents, with Roque Barcia, who tried to get away in the Darro, were caught by the Almanza, and brought into port on Wednesday.

THE ENTRY OF THE TROOPS

did not take place till hali-past one o'clock on Wednesday, when 400 cavalry rode in and out again. Later in the day a column of miantry, 2,000 strong, consisting of half a company of every regiment outside, marched in with bugles playing. No demonstrations of any kind occurred. The town was silent as a graveyard, and a picture of desolation. The streets were is ruin, and choked with the wreck of shattered houses; dismounted guns, live shells, and putrid carcasses of cats and dogs were lying about the thoroughlares. Awini havoc appeared in the Artillery Park, which is one mass of shivered masoury. Three hundred persons, mostly women and children, are supposed to be buried under the ruins. Hardly one house has escaped injury, and the hospital is crammed with wounded. Comparatively

LITTLE ROBBERY

occurred during the siege. The people are still sullen and defant. They are forcious at the bombardment which they were subjected to for forty-five days, and say they have not been conquered, but betrayed. They promise themselves an early revenge. Arrests are taking place during the last

bardment which they were subjected to for fortyfive days, and say they have not been conquered,
but betrayed. They promise themselves an early
revenge. Arrests are taking place during the last
days, mostly of convicts. Much dissatisfaction is
felt with the Junta. They were suspected of playing false by the convicts, and the Tetuan was set
on fire with the intention to blow them up, they
being on board at the time. An inspection of the
fortifications betrays great ignorance on the part of
the insurgents. No cover for the men or the cannon existed, and powder was lying loosely about.
Everything was rade and insecure.

THE LOSSES IN THE TOWN
are incalculable and the misery deplorable, yet no
actual hunger seems to have been experienced.
The deserters of Mendigarria and Iberia looked
dirty and disreputable. Their officers walked
about armed, takked impudently and were on the
best of terms with the officers of the besieging
army. Both regiments were sent to Madrid last
night in cattle trucks, the railway having been
reopened. General Lopez Pinto is named Military
Governor. English, French, German and Italian
war ships are in harbor. Two brigades of the beseging army are already detached for service
against the Carlists. Several regiments embarked
to-day for Tarragona.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP CORNWALL.

Another Addition to the Great Western European Line-One of the Strongest Vessels Affont-The Trade Between New York and Bristol.

The new steamship Cornwall, of the Great Western line, running between New York and Bristol England, was open to inspection on Friday at her lock, pier 18 East River, foot of Maiden lane. A number of invited guests assembled on board in the afternoon, and, after examining the vessel, were hospitably entertained in the main saloon. The Cornwall is an iron steamship, and is an improvement upon the Aragon and Great Western, the two other vessels of the line. Solidity and dnrability have been kept in view in every detail of her construction, so that perhaps the chief characteristic of the Cornwall is her strength. Sae was built at Stockton-on-Tees, by Messrs. Richardson, Duck & Co., and her builders appear to have surpassed themselves in turning out a ship whose safety would seem to be assured, however night might be the winds or waves. She measures 286 feet over all, 35 feet in breadth and 24 feet 6 inches in deptu; her model is excellent and shows a graceful curve from stem to stern. Her mean draught is 18 feet and her carrying capacity 2,000 tons. She has three decks and six water-light compartments, two of which are collision and three cargo compartments, the other being the engine space. In order to insure additional strength her hull is double plated for 170 feet in the bottom and biges. Her engines, constructed by Blair & Co., are exceedingly compact, and are perfectly protected from any injury incident to heavy seas. They are compound engines, with double cylinders, 30 and 72 inches in diameter and 42 inch stroke. The compartment allotted to the engines runs well up above the upper deck, and is so constructed that, high soever as the sea might sweep over the ship, the machinery would the safe from any injury by the water. Her coal consumption is only seventeen tons in twenty-four hours, and her average speed is eleven knots an hour. All the upper works are built in the most substantial manner, double braced and kneed, and diagonally strapped with iron. All the modern improvements that could possibly be applied to a vessel of her class have been introduced into the Cornwall, and, as the result of a minute examination, she has been set down as the very highest class at Lloyd's and in the Iron lasurance books at Liverpool. She is barkentine rigged, and all her masts are also applied to purposes of ventilation—a leature which is conspicuous in every department of the vessel. Among the improvements in construction are the new dome snaped heavy iron companionways, which are essentially part and parcel of the ship rather than of her fittings. Her steering apparatus is complete; for, besides having a double set of sicering gear, one located forward and one aft, telegraphic son, Duck & Co., and her builders appear to have surpassed themselves in turning out a ship whose

lished between the forward wheelhouse and the engine room, and also between the wheels fore and aft. The Cornwall has first class cabin accommodations for forty saloon passengers, the staterooms, which are roomy and well appointed, opening into the principal saloon, and comiortable accommodations for about 500 steerage passengers. These have more room allotted to them than is required by law, and the owners claim that they pay particular attention to the comfort of emigrants who sall in the vessels of their line. The principal owners of these vessels are Messrs. Whitwill & Son, of Bristol, and their agents here are Messrs. E. E. Margan's Sons, of No, 70 South street, who are also part owners of the line. Captain Thomas M. Gibson is in command of the Cornwall.

THE COURTS.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

Thieves and Burgiars Attack the Police. Before Justice Flammer. For some time past the police of the Eleventh pre-cinct have been troubled about a gang of burgiars and rumans whose depredations were of nightly occurrence. On Friday night a burglary was committed by William Creswell, alias Billy Connor, on a house in Division street. He was pursued by Officer Dalton, whom he attempted to shoot, captured and committed for trial, as reported in yesterday's Herald.

Captain Murphy suspected that several other parties were implicated in the burglary, and on Friday night arrested Cale Gunnion on suspicion. While he and Detective O'Comor were bringing Gunnion to the station house they were attacked by a desperado, named Thomas McKeon, who fired several shots at them and tried to rescue Gunnion. He did not succeed, however. On Saturday night the Captain and a number of officers surprised McKeon in a dive in avenue A. While they were taking him to the station house a gang of rowdies and thieves set upon them and attempted to rescue McKeon. Several shots were fired on both sides, and the police came off victorious and arrested three of the crowd, who gave their names as Michael Curley, Terence Callaghan and John Riley. The three would-be rescuers and also Thomas McKeon were arraigned before Justice Flammer yesterday, and committed without ball. Gunnion and Creswell had been already locked up.

Attempted Shooting in Cherry Street. Officer Dalton, whom he attempted to shoot, cap-

Attempted Shooting in Cherry Street. George Longworth, who resides at No. 136 Cherry street, was committed for trial without bail on a charge of attempting to kill Edward A. Keilly, of No. 356 Water street, on Saturday night. Keilly states that Longworth hit him first with the butt of his pistol, and then made two attempts to shoot him. They had some sight quarrel on a previous occa-

split His Head with a Tumbler. Patrick Hughes was held in \$2,000 bail on a charge of striking John Murphy on the head with a heavy tumbler. They were both in a room of No. 71 Henry street, and had been taking too much drink, when words led to blows. The wound indicted by Hughes is a very serious one.

Saved from a Watery Grave. At six o'clock yesterday morning Officer Leary, of the Seventh precinct, while on post near pier 44 East River, heard a shout for help. He ran out to the end of the yier and saw a man holding on in despair to one of the piles. The ice was all around despair to one of the piles. The ice was all around the unfortunate man, and he must have perished in a lew minutes. Officer Leary sounded an alarm, which brought officers Haggerty and Doyle to his aid. They let him down by a rope and he caught a good grip of the drowning man and they then pulled both of them up. The man's name was Michael Sullivan. He had walked off the pier while drunk. Officer Leary has distinguished himself by many previous acts of bravery and bears an honorable record on the force.

YORKVI LE POLICE COURT.

An Attempted Murder with a Knife. On Saturday night last a disturbance occurred on Second avenue between John Herrick, of No. 821 First avenue, and Edward Leahy, of No. 1,206 Third avenue, during which herrick made three attempts to take Leasy's line with a dirk knife. He succeeded, however, in cutting him but once, and that only slightly in the thigh. Justice Wandell committed him for examination, in default of \$2.000 bad.

A Sad Case. Jane Brien, a pretty looking English girl, twenty two years of age, was arraigned on a charge of larceny preserved by her employers, Catherine and Amelia Treichel, of No. 814 Fourth avenue, from whom she admitted having stolen a quantity of jewelry and some wearing apparel. Her grief as she was placed at the bar moved with pity the hearts even of those to whom scenes of this kind are of daily occurrence, and the kind hearted interpreter, when he remarked, "That poor girl's heart is broken," was not lar wrong. She was committed for trial in default of ball, and will most be to be sent to State Prison to be reformed. She is committed for trial in default of ball, and will most heely be sent to State Prison to be reformed. She is now a virtuous, simple-minded creature, unable to account even to herself for the crime she has committed. She is the daughter of Irish parents who settled in England many years ago and prospered well enough in that country to enable them to give their calidren a superior education. A sister of hers is now a clerk in the Treasury at Washington, while another sister is a clerk in a large business in this city. They are not yet aware of their sister's unfortunate position.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Demurrers—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 25½, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32. Issues of Law and Fact—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 28½, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47.
SUPREME COURT—CROUTT—Part 1, and COURT OF OYER AND TERMINEL—No CIrcuit Calendar—Criminal business.

OYER AND TERMINER,—No Circuit Calendar—Criminal business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Nos. 776\(^4\), 12, 1333, 1404, 1408, 1408, 1692, 54, 1245, 1204, 1400, 1548, 1500, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1624.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Monell, Freedman and Van Vorst.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Nos. 691, 703, 61, 605, 749, 879, 795, 237, 703, 761, 773, 633, 387, 909, 911, 913, 1543, Part 2—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Nos. 6764\(^4\), 280, 722, 80, 726, 740, 744, 500, 784, 810, 778, 716, 764, 786, 783,

796, 237, 703, 701, 773, 633, 837, 909, 911, 913, 1543. Part 2—Heid by Judge Sedgwick.—Nos. 6764, 289, 722, 80, 726, 740, 744, 300, 784, 810, 775, 716, 764, 786, 785. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30. COMMON PLEAS—ERGITY TERM—Pert 1—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 2339, 866, 2260, 2077, 2346, 1791, 2348, 2273, 2231, 2173, 2726, 1411, 2623, 3639, 2314. Part 2—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 2194, 2624, 2101, 136, 1666, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575.

Marine Court—Tral Term—Part 1—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 1510, 3906, 2088, 2532, 2306, 2753, 2906, 2585, 3001, 3150, 3160, 3212, 3240, 3372, 3576, 3858, Part 2—Held by Judge Alker.—Nos. 3223, 3115, 3245, 2567, 2417, 4263, 2901, 2691, 2743, 2749, 2827, 2975, 3621, 3947, 3955. Part 3—Held by Judge McAdam—Nos. 3600, 3580, 4080, 4180, 4192, 2817, 2843, 2922, 3779, 3835, 3981, 4162, 3636, 2635, 3868, 4001, 4233.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. Thomas Mahoney and Jane Poole, robbery; Same vs. John Hennessey, burgiary; Same vs. Frank McKune and George L. Arfken, burgiary; Same vs. William Stevens and Joseph Gleason, burgiary and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. William H. Johnson and John J. Williamson, burgiary and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. William Brown, grand larceny; Same vs. John Haggerty, grand larceny; Same vs. Dannel Caulfield, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. John Haggerty, grand larceny; Same vs. John Haggerty, Frand larceny; Same vs. John Haggerty, Frand larceny; Same vs. John Haggerty, Grand larceny; Same vs. John Haggerty, Grand larceny;

THE KINGS COUNTY CHARITIES.

Alderman Ropes, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, has discovered that the money expended by the Kings County Board of Charities has been illegally paid out for the past two years. The assertion is made on the strength of the fact that the County Audion the strength of the fact that the County Auditor, under an act passed by the Legislature in 1871, has not examined the bills of the Commissioners, nor has he reported the result of any such examination to the Board of Supervisors. During all this time the Supervisors have been most extravagant in their expenditures, putting up armories and perfecting other improvements, so that they had not the desire to devote attention to such "trining matters" as the supervision of the bills of the Charity Bureau. When County Auditor Fitzgeraid's attention was called to the matter he said that the bills of the Charity had never

SAMBO IN NEW YORK.

Southern Dissolving Views of the Peculiar Institution-The Aristocratic and the Luckiess Darkies-The United Sons and Daughters of Zion-Their Ball-Thompson Street Private Theatricals-The Happy Man and the Cuban Slaves.

The exodus of the better part of the negro pop-

ulation of the Southern States, especially of Virginia, northward, is beginning to be lelt in those States, for while misguided Communists;and mem-bers of labor leagues are clamoring here for work and threatening force unless it is given them, the farmers in Southern and tidewater Virginia are compelled to give up nearly half their operations for the want of heip. At the end of the war Sambo was perfectly bewildered by the suddenness of his freedom, and the better part of his tribe flocked to the large cities, though but a few ventured north of Baltimore, as the prejudice and fear of the "Yankee" had by contagion attacked the darkies as well as their masters, during the dark period of the rebellion. This however has been gradually outgrown, and a demand for good colored house servants having been sprung in New York, Philadelphia and even in Boston and Chicago, the sight and presence of the former butlers and housemaids of F. F. V.'s is by no means uncommon in the dwellings of the most aristocratic of our citizens and in the drawing and sitting rooms of our 'swell" clubs, and in the hall and dining rooms of some of our best hotels. The query has come from the South as to Sambo's condition in New York, and is to whether he is better situated than when he occupied the position of a salable piece of property. The question is one possesses of so much interest that a HERALD reporter two days since, in company with a prominent Virginia gentleman, went the rounds among the colored population of New York, from the highest to the lowest. "A VARMOUNT DARKY."

The first subject encountered was rather a fleshy one, but as genuine a specimen as it was ever our fortune to meet. His name he gave as Joseph Damon, and the following dialogue ensued:-REPORTER-Well, Joseph, it is said that you people are not as well satisfied as you used to be in the South. How is this?

JOSEPH-Why look here, boss, I never was in de South. I was born in Varmount. I'm a free man and a free mason, and dat what's de matter wid me. My farther was from Fergiany, but he runn'd away an' Mr. Wendrun Phillips and Mr. Horace Greeley took'n holped him to git to Varmount. At least likewise of dey aid'nt de same society whar dev belonged to did, and dat's all about it.

Finding Joseph an unprofitable subject in our line, we passed him by and went in search of THE ARISTOCRATIC AFRICAN.

Of these we found several in large and fashionable boarding houses, and a more ostentatious set of domestics can hardly be conceived of. The mode of approaching them was in two cases the advancement of a small fee and an invitation to a neighboring barroom, where a quiet "confab" could be held. The richest one of these is given below. The subject was a very pleasant looking man, about fifty years old, with gray hair and mustache and the airs and graces of a lord :-REPORTER-Well, old gentleman, I trust you are

well pleased and satisfied here, and do not long for your old slave home in the South?

UNCLE ISRAEL-Moderikly so, sir; moderikly so. You see, gentleman, thar is two sides to this picter. Now, nere I is gittin' well nigh \$2,000 a year by bein' caterer, and above dat I'm free. I'm putty well fixed, an' my ole ooman is doin' well as cook all so, but dar is a vatmosphere of distraction all so, but dar is a vatmosphere of distraction but New York dat don't sound like home. De place is too bigf and a poor darky, even as celebrated as I is (an' I come from one of de' bes' fambly's in Ferginny), is actually alraid to move away from his roost.

Repositer—But, Uncle Israel, at your home the colored man is a power in the land. Many a darky who was not half as "celebrated" as you are has gotten into the Legislature and some of them even into Cougress.

UNCLE ISRAEL—Now, look here, gentleman, I'm a butler an' a caterer, an' I ain't one of dese fool niggers; one of dese demi-gods whar keep runnin' roun' de country, getting niggers to wote for 'em for some office or yether. It's impetorial to me what dey do, for dey ain't no quarantine for me to go by, no how.

go by, no how. REPORTER-Well, then, Uncle Israel, you don't

REPORTER—Well, then, Uncle Israel, you don't seem to be much on politics?
UNCLE ISRAEL—No, sir; dat I ain't. I understand de prosinarity of politics too well. Dere ain't no money in 'em, an' I don't want a single politic in mine. De nigrer ought never been 'lowed to wote, bekase it made a insurventable fool of him. Ef I had my way I would a said like Mas Benjamin Watkins Leigh—Letdem vote whar has a intrust in de law. Et a man has a backability an' property to pertect he ought to wote. I don't want to wote, and dese fool niggers kin wote as much as dey chose.

dey chose.
Thanking Uncle Israel for his kindly clucidation.

many views which summed up amount as follows:—

The colored men who have come to New York, well qualified by breeding and experience for waiters and floor servants, can readily get employment at good wages. They say that they are well satisfied, though they long for their old homes and former associates. With but one exception they expressed great attachment for their old masters and their old households. In response to the question, "Would you be willing to have the old times back agains" there was but the one reply. "We would, indeed, boss et dere wan't no slavery nor no whippin' post, for God knows ef we had bin free men ole times would a' bin almose too good for dis world." Passing from these high-strung African gentlemen we come to

tree men ole times would a bin almose too good for dis world." Passing from these high-strung African gentlemen we come to THE LUCKLESS DARKES in Thompson street and South Fifth avenue, many of whom have made appeals to their Southern homes for money to return home. In some instances they have met with ravorable replies, but in the majority of cases—so they told us—the answer has been, "We have enough of negro voters with us. Stay where you are and vote with your Northern republican friends who will take care of you." This spirit has, from the stories told us by the darkies, been strongly developed of late in the South; and as Sambo has been so completely ignored in the North and a direct issue has been made against him in the South (as instanced in the recent election in Virginia, where the political fight was made strictly and emphatically on the color line), his position just now seems indeed a precarious one; so much so, Medeed, that one would almost involuntarily incline to the opinion or Uncle Israel, that those darkies who leave their proper domestic sphere and seek too much prominence are "fool niggers" and do not understand "de prosinanity of politics." It seems strange, however, that some effort is not made to get these poor fellows in New York, who are now out of their element, back into their native cornfields, where they are so much needed. The first visit of your reporter among the "uniortunates" was to the rooms of Mr. George Washington Hamilton, in South Fifth avenue. Ascending three flights of stairs, we found Mr. Hamiton was ironing on a table hard by, and singing in duket tones:—

Long white robe in heaven for me;
Don't you ler' me behind.

Mr. Hamilton was rather reticent at first, but (under the influence of a suggestive imbibation,

Long white robe in heaven for me;

Long white robe in heaven for me;

Don't you let' me behind.

Mr. Hamilton was rather reticent at first, but (under the influence of a suggestive imbibation, furnished by his visitors) soon became very communicative. Said he:—"Gentlemen, do you see dat sign?" Throwing our eyes in the direction of the pointing of his index finger, we beheld a sign, "George Washington Hamilton.

"BACON AND GREENS,"

and also Corn Bread and Buttermilk. Ole Ferginny never tiar." The above was painted in nearly every color of the rainbow and must have made an overwhelming impression on the passerby. "Well, George, what about the sign?" was asked by your reporter. "Well, yot'see," said he, "jist arfter de war I come to New York an' I started a ristoriant, an' dat was my sign, which it got me a heap o' custom, bekase I use to keep down near Wall street, an' a heap o' Southern gentlemen use to come an' git bacon and greens an' corn bread and buttermilk. But jee as soon as de reconstructive acts passed an' I was empowered to perform de ceremony o' de ballot dey stopped coming, bekase dey say de nigger down South votes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South votes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South votes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South votes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South votes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South votes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South votes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South votes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South votes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South votes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South votes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South votes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South votes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South votes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South votes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South votes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South votes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South wotes agin de white man, an' de nigger down South votes a walked all de way from Alabarmer wid a carpet bag in my hand, which dere was \$140 in dat bag. I was a lookin' ior my mammy, I was, which she runned away from home durin' de war. Weil, I

name was jim Rix. I seed dat he was wen ac quainted and I axed him where I could stay, and quainted and I axed him where I could stay, and chain to keep me safe, you seen he was a chain to keep me safe, you seen he was a chain to keep me safe, you seen he was a chain to keep me safe, you seen he was a chain to keep me safe, you seen he was a chain to keep me safe, you seen he was a chain to keep me safe, you seen he was a chain to keep me safe, you seen he was a chain to keep me safe, you seen he was a chain to keep me safe you had not had all was gone. I didn't know what to do and I had all was gone. I didn't know what to do and I had all was gone. I didn't know what to do and I had all was gone he had to he was a fadler and a state of the safe and a safe and

An interval of ten minutes brought on the "Cuban Slave," which was a prodigious renash of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with the addition of a hundred yards or so of dog chain, which sorely encumbered poor "Cuba Liberate," and the ratiling of which kept a constant accompaniment to the refrain of the orchestra—which consisted of a key bugle, a violin and an animated snare deum—while there seemed no end of red lights. The winding up scene was simply gorgeous. There were a number of smail elm and evergreen trees in tubs, placed around promiscuously, intending to represent a Cuban grove. "cuba Liberate" (pronounced American style by Mr. Fox) waved as many flags around her as she could conveniently hold, while the Cuban slave shook the dog chain around her, which had meantime been broken into a dozen pieces, and went into a fit of jim jams at her feet, the curtain falling amid tremendous appliause.

at her feet, the curtain falling amid tremendous appiause.

Many other places were visited, but no new information obtained. There is but one conclusion to be deduced from observation of Sambo's life in New York. Those whose intelligence and training fit them for piaces in the households of the wealthy can always do well, while those who have only led the lives of laborers will seidom succeed in making their daily bread, as they cannot compete with white labor away from their native South.

EARL RUSSELL AND THE POPE.

Earl Russell has published the following letter:-PEMBROKE LODGE, RICHMOND PARK,

Jan. 19, 1874.

DEAR SIR JOHN MURRAY—I have already inform you of the cause which will prevent me from pre-siding at the meeting of the 27th of January. Let us now consider what is the object of the meeting. Archbishop Manning states his doctrine very siding at the meeting of the 27th of January. Let us now consider what is the object of the meeting. Archbishop Manning states his doctrine very clearly and very boldly thus:—"The Church is separate and supreme. Let us then, ascertain somewnat nurther what is the meaning of supreme. Any power which is independent and can alone fix the limit of its own jurisdiction, and can thereby fix the limits of all other jurisdictions, i. ipso facto, supreme. But the Church of Jesus Christ, within the sphere of revelation of atth and morals, is all this, or is nothing, or worse than nothing, an imposture and a usurpation—that is, it is Christ or Antichrist." Archbishop Manning goes on to say, "If it be Antichrist, every Cæsar, from Nero to this day, is justified, is own may say, on the other side, if the Church of Rome be christ, every Pope, from Rodrigo Borgia to this day, is justified, and must be accounted Christ. For my own part, many years of my career in Parliament were devoted to the promotion of religious liberty. From 1813 to 1829 I constantly voted for the admission of Roman Catholics to Parliament and to office. In 1828 I took the foremost part in relieving Protestant dissenters from the disabilities of the Corporation and Test acts. For many years afterwards I labored for the ilberation of the Jews. But neither for Roman Catholics, for protestant Dissenters nor for Jews did I ask for more than equal privileges and equal laws. Archbishop Manning says of the Church, "If it be Christ, it is the supreme power among men; that is to say:—1, it holds in custody the faith and the law of Jesus Christ; 3, it is the sole interpretation of that faith and the sole expositor of that law; it has within the sphere of that commission a power to legislate with authority—to bind the consciences of all men born again in the baptism of Jesus Christ, "This is not liberty, civil or religious. It is to bw the knee to a despotic and fallible priesthood, The very same principles which bound me to ask for equal freedom for the same of the

THE FIFTH AVENUE STAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :energetic paper in the city in its great enterprises, and also in exposing and correcting public evils and abating nuisances, by placing before its vast number of readers the true facts of the case, and in this way working a cure, I thought it might be of use to call your attention and the attention of the public to an existing evil on one of our main stage lines in the city. Having occasion to make a stage ines in the city. Having occasion to make a call in Brooklyn the other evening, and going and returning by the way of Fulton ferry, I took on my return, on reaching New York, one of the stages of the Fifth avenue line, and not having ten cents in change in my pocket I handed the driver a \$1 bill and was handed down lour twenty-five cent packages. I opened one and found it contained one stage ticket and the balance in money. I, of course, deposited the ticket and put the other packages in my pocket. This was well enough, but aiterwards, on opening the other packages, I found that they also contained each a ticket. This is a fraud on the travelling public. When you hand up a bill you want money in return change, and not pasteboard. This is drawing patronage to themselves in a rapid and efficacious manner, indeed, and I think it should be suppressed at once. When one wants stage tickets he goes to the office to get them. Of course it is not a matter of many dollars and cents, yet it, for Instance, a person travels mostly on the Iwenty-fairf street line and only occasionally on the Fifth avenue, then it is not very convenient. Hoping I have not taken too much of your valuable space and tried your patience too severely, I remain, &c., call in Brooklyn the other evening, and going and